
Integers Expressible as a Difference of Two Squares

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Given that the difference of two squares is formatted as $a^2 - b^2 = c$, find quantities such that $a^2 = (b + d)^2$ so that $a^2 - b^2 = d^2 + 2bd$, where $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Z}$

Case 1: If b and d are odd then they can be expressed as $b = 2e + 1$ and $d = 2f + 1$, where $e, f \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$\therefore d^2 + 2bd$$

$$(2f + 1)^2 + 2(2e + 1)(2f + 1)$$

$$4f^2 + 4f + 1 + 2(4ef + 2e + 2f + 1)$$

$$4f^2 + 4f + 1 + 8ef + 4e + 4f + 2$$

$$4f^2 + 8f + 8ef + 4e + 3$$

$$2(2f^2 + 4f + 4ef + 2e + 1) + 1$$

$$2g + 1, \text{ where } g = 2f^2 + 4f + 4ef + 2e + 1 \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Thus, if b and d are odd then $c = 2g + 1$ which represents all odd integers. Thus, all odd integers can be expressed as a difference of two squares.

Case 2: If d is even and b is odd then they can be expressed as $d = 2h$ and $b = 2i + 1$ where $h, i \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$\therefore d^2 + 2bd$$

$$(2h)^2 + 2(2h)(2i + 1)$$

$$4h^2 + 4(2hi + h)$$

$$4(h^2 + h + 2hi)$$

$$4j, \text{ where } j = h^2 + h + 2hi \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Thus, when d is even and b is odd then c is a multiple of 4.

Case 3: If b is even and d is odd then they can be expressed as $b = 2k$ and $d = 2m + 1$ where $k, m \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$\therefore d^2 + 2bd$$

$$(2m + 1)^2 + 2(2k)(2m + 1)$$

$$4m^2 + 4m + 1 + 4(2mk + k)$$

$$2(2m^2 + 2m + 4mk + 2k) + 1$$

$$2n + 1, \text{ where } n = 2m^2 + 2m + 4mk + 2k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Thus, when b is even and d is odd then c is an odd integer.

Case 4: If both b and d are even then they are expressible as $b = 2p$ and $d = 2q$, where $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$\therefore d^2 + 2bd$$

$$(2q)^2 + 2(2p)(2q)$$

$$4q^2 + 8pq$$

$$4(q^2 + 2pq)$$

$$4r, \text{ where } r = q^2 + 2pq \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Thus, when both b and d are even then c is a multiple of 4.

In conclusion, if c is expressed as an odd integer or a multiple of 4 it can be expressed as a difference of squares.